ARMY-RADICAL REFORM IN INDIAN AFFAIRS-THE UNITED STATES AND THE PANAMA CANAL

-A NEW PEDERAL COURT. The annual Message of the President to Congress is printed in full below. President Haves pays a warm tribute to General Grant and recommends that the office of Captain-General of the Army be created for him. He urges Congress to defend the inviolability of the Coastitutional Amendments, and to take measures for the suppression of polygamy. He would have Congress provide for the government of Utah by a Governor and Judges appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and would make all persons practising or upholding polycamy ineligible to vote, sit on juries or hold office in that Territory. He approves of the workings of the present Civil Service system, and recommends an annual appropriation of \$25,000 to defray the expenses of a Commission to devise an efficient system of competitive examinations. He would have each publie officer free to express his political opinions and to use his means for their advancement, and also have him feel safe in refusing all deman's upon his salary for political purposes. The first step in the reform of the Civil Service he believes must be "a complete divorce between Congress and the Executive in the matter of appointments,"

The right of the United States to maintain supervision over any interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama is reasserted. The President recommends the further retirement of the legal-tender notes and that the silvercoinage law be changed to make the silver dollar equal as bullion to the gold dollar. He advises that land be allotted to Indians in severalty and that they be placed under the protection of the laws of the land; that abandoned military posts be sold; that the defails of officers to act as professors of tactics and military science at colleges and universities be made from the retired list instead of the active list; he calls attention to the discreditable condition of the National defences, and points out the necessity for an intermediate Federal Court of Errors and

FULL TEXT OF THE MESSAGE. Fellow-Cilizens of the Senate and House of Repre-

I congratulate you on the continued and increas ing prosperity of our country. By the favor of Divine Providence we have been blessed, during the past year, with health, with abundant harvests, with profitable employment for all our people, and with contentment at home, and with peace and friendship with other nations.

The occurrence of the twenty-fourth election of Chief Magistrate has afterded another opportunity to the people of the United States to exhibit to the world a significant example of the peaceful and safe transmission of the power and authority of government from the public servants whose terms of office are about to expire, to their newly-chosen successors. This example cannot fail to impress profoundly, thoughtful people of other countries with the advantages which republican institutions afterd. The imme diate, general, and cheerful acquiescence of all good citizens, in the result of the election, gives gratifying assurance to our country, and to its friends throughout the world, that a Government based on the free consent of an intelligent and patriotic people possesses elements of strength. stability, and permanency not found in any other form of government.

Continued opposition to the full and free enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, conferred upon the colored people by the recent amendments to the Constitution, still prevails in several of the late slaveholding States. It has, perhaps, not been manifested in the recent election to any large ex tent in acts of violence or latimidation. It has, however, by fraudulent practices in connection with the ballots, with the regulations as to the places and manner of voting, and with counting, returning, and canvassing the votes cast, been successful in defeating the exercise of the right preservative of all rights, the right of suffrage, which the Constitution expressly confers upon our enfranchised citizens.

It is the desire of the good people of the whole country that sectionalism as a factor in our politics should disappear. They prefer that no section of the country should be united in solid opposition to any other section. The disposition to refuse a prompt and hearty obedience to the equal rights amendments to the Constitution, is all that now stands in the way of a complete obliteration of s chonal lines in our political contests. As long as either of these amendments is flagrantly violated or disregarded, it is safe to assume that the people who placed them in the Constitution, as embodying the legitimate results of the war for the Union, and who believe them to be wise and necessary, will continue to act together, and to insist that they shall be obeyed. The paramount sist that they shall be deleval. The paramoint of the right by every American citizen who has the requisite qualifications, to freely east his vote and to have it henestly counted. With this question rightly settled, the country will be relieved of the contentions of the past; bygones will indeed be bygones; and political and party issues with respect to econ-ony and efficiency of nuministration, internal imements, the tariff, domestic taxation, education, provements, the tariff, domestic taxation, education, Imanee, and other important subjects, will then receive their full share of attention; out resistance to and natification of the results of the war, will unite together in resolute nurpose for their support all who maintain the authority of the Government and the perpetuity of the Union, and who adequately appreciate the value of the victory achieved. This determination proceeds from no hostic sentiment determination proceeds from no hostile sentiment or feeling to any part of the people of our coan-try, or to any of their interests. The inviolability of the amendments rests upon the fundamental principle of our Government. They are the solemn expression of the will of the people of the United

The sentiment that the constitutional rights of all our citizens must be maintained, does not grow weaker. It will continue to control the Govern-ment of the country. Happily the history of the ment of the country. Happily the history of the late election shows that in many parts of the conatry wis re opposition to the lifteenth amendment has heretolore prevailed, it is diminishing, and is likely to cease altogether, if firm and well-considered action is taken by Congress. I trust the House of Representatives and the Senate, which have the right to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members, will see to it that every case of violation of the letter or spirit of the lifteenth amendment is thoroughly investigated, and that no benefit from such violation shall accure to any person or party. h violation shall accrue to any person or party. appropriations for the purpose, to prosecute unspar-ingly all who have been engaged in depriving citi-zens of the rights guaranteed to them by the Con-

It is not, however, to be forgotten that the best and surest guarantee of the primary rights of citizenship is to be found in that capacity for self-protection which can belong only to a people whose right to universal suffrage is supported by universal education. The means at the command of the local and State authorities are, in many cases, wholly inadequate to furnish free instruction to all who need it. This is especially true where, before emancipation, the education of the people was neglected or prevented, in the interest of slavery. Firmly convinced that the subject of popular education deserves the carnest attention of the people of the whole country, with a view to wise land comprehensive action by the Government of the United States, I respectfully recommend that Congress, by suitable legislation and with proper safeguards, supplement the local educational funds in the sev-It is not, however, to be forgotten that the best

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

INTERESTS OF THE NATION.

A REMEDY FOR SOUTHERN TEOUELES—10 PROMOTE
CIVIL SERVICE REFORM—AGGRESSIVE MEASURES
AGAINST THE MORMONS—GENERAL GRANT EECOMMENDED FOR CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE
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CIVIL SERVICE REFORM—AGGRESSIVE MEASURES
AGAINST THE MORMONS—GENERAL OF THE
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COMMENDED FOR CAPTA

In my former annual messages, I have asked the attention of Congress to the urgent necessity of a ernment. My views concerning the dangers of patconsiderations, have been strengthened by my ob-

CIVIL SERVICE REPORM.

ronage, or appointments for personal or partisan servation and experience in the Executive office,

considerations, have been strengthened by my observation and experience in the Executive office, and I believe these cancers threaten the stability of the Government. Abuses so serious in their nature cannot be permanently tolerated. They tend to become more alarming with the enlargement of administrative service, as the growth of the country in population increases the number of officers and placemen employed.

The reasons are imperative for the adoption of fixed rules for the regulation of appointments, promotions, and removals, establishing a uniform method, having exclusively in view, in every instance, the attainment of the best qualifications for the position in question. Such a method alone is consistent with the equal rights of all citizens, and the most economical and efficient administration of the public business.

Competitive examinations, in aid of impartial appointments and promotions, have been conducted for some years past in several of the Executive Departments, and by my direction this system has been adopted in the custom-houses and best-offices of the larger cities of the country. In the City of New-York, over 2,000 positions in the civil service have been subject, in their appointments and transcription of published rules for this purpose, during the past two years. The results of these practical trials have been very satisfactory, and have confirmed my opinion in favor of this system of selection. All are subjected to the same tests, and the result is fee from projudice by personal favor or partisan influence. It secures for the position applied for, the best qualifications attainable among the competing applicants, It is an effectual protection from the pressure of importunity which, unfer any other course pursued, largely exacts the time and attention of apcants. It is an effectual protection from the pressure of importanity which, unfer any other course pursued, Inreely exacts the time and attention of appointing officers, to their great detriment in the discharge of other official duties, preventing the abuse of the service for the mere furtherance of private or party purposes, and leaving the employe of the Government, freed from the obligations imposed by patronage, to depend solely upon merit for retention and advancement, and with this constant incentive to exertion and improvement.

These invaluable results have been attained in a high degree in the offices where the rules for appointment by competitive examination have been

intment by competitive examination have been

A method which has so approved itself by experi-mental tests at points where such tests may be fairly considered conclusive, should be extended to all subordinate positions under the Government. I believe that a strong and growing public senti-ment demands immediate measures for securing and enforcing the highest possible efficiency in the civil service, and its protection from recognized abuses, and that the experience referred to has demonstrated the feasibility of such measures. The examinations in the enston-houses and post-

The examinations in the custom-houses and post-offices have been held under many embarrassments and without provision for compensation for the extra labor performed by the officers who have con-ducted them, and whose assume adults. extra labor performed by the observe who have con-ducted them, and whose commendable interest in the improvement of the public service has induced this devotion of time and labor without pecuniary reward. A continuance of these labors gratuitously ought not to be expected, and without an appro-priation by Congress for compensation, it is not practicable to extend the system of examinations executive theoretical terms of examinations. practicable to extend the system of examinations generally throughout the civil service. It is also highly important that all such examinations should be conducted upon a uniform system and under general supervision. Section 1.753 of the Revised Statutes authorizes the Frendent to prescribe the regulations for admission to the civil service of the United States, and for this surpose to employ suitable persons to conduct the requisite inquiries with reference to "the fitness of each canadiate, in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability, for the branch of service into Which he seeks to enter"; but the law is practically inoperative for want of the requisite appropriation.

I therefore recommend an appropriation of \$25,000 per annum to meet the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the President in accordance with the terms of this section, whose duty it shall be to devise a just, uniform, and efficient system of competitive examinations, and to supervise the application of the same throughout the entire civil service of the Government. I am persuaded that the facilities which such a co., hossion will effort festing the fitness of those who apply for

that the facilities which such a connoission will afford for testing the fitness of those who apply for office will not only be as welcome a relief to mem-bers of Congress as it will be to the President and heads of Departments but that it will also greatly end to remove the causes of tembarrassment which now inevitably and constantly attend the conflict-ing claims of pattomage between the Legislative and Executive Departments. The most effectual check upon the permitions competition of influence and official favoritism, in the bestowal of office, will be the substitution of an open competition of

will be the substitution of an open competition of merit between the applicants, in which everyone can make his own record with the assurance that his success will depend upon this alone.

I also recommend such legislation as, while leaving every officer as free as any other cirizen to express his political opinions and to use his means for their advancement, shall also enable him to feel as safe as any private citizen in refusing all demands upon his rainty for political purposes. A law which should thus guarantee true liberty and justice to all who are engaged in the public service, and likewise centain stringent provisions against the use of official authority to coerce the political action of private citizens or of official subordinates, action of private citizens or of official subordinates, is greatly to be desired.

THE "SPOILS" THEORY OF CONGRESSIONAL PAT-

The most serious obstacle, however, to an improvement of the civil service, and especially to a reform in the method of appointment and removal. has been found to be the practice, under what is known as the spoils system, by which the appointanown as the spoins system, by which the appointing power has been so largely encroached upon by members of Congress. The first step in the reform of the civil service must be a complete divorce between Congress and the Executive in the matter of appearaments. The corrunting doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," is inseparable from Congressional nationage as the catalysis of substantial and confidence of the catalysis of substantial confidence and catalysis of substantial confidence and catalysis of substantial victors belong the spots, is inseparable from Congressional patronage as the established rule and practice of parties in power. It comes to be understood by applicants for office, and by the people generally, that Representatives and Senators are entitled to disburse the patronage of their respective, districts and Senator. entitled to disburse the paironage of their respective districts and States. It is not necessary to recife at length the evils resulting from this invasion of the Executive functions. The true principles of government on the subject of appointments to office, as stated in the National Conventions of the leading parties of the country, have again and again been approved by the American people, and have not been called in question in any quarter. These anthentic expressions of public opinion upon this all-important subject, are the statement of principles that belong to the constitutional structure of the Government.

ture of the Government. Under the Constitution, the President and heads "Under the Constitution, the President and heads of Departments are to make nominations for olice. The Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office." To this end the cooperation of the Legislative Department of the Government is required, alike by the necessities of the case and by public epinion. Members of Congress will not be relieved from the demands made upon them with reference to appointments to office until, by legislative enactment, the pernicious practice is condemned and forbidden.

It is therefore recommended that an act be passed defining the relations of members of Congress with

It is therefore recommended that an access passed defining the relations of members of Congress with respect to appointment to office by the Fresident, and I also recommend that the provisions of section 1,767, and of the sections fellowing, of the Revised Statutes, comprising the tenure-of-office act, of March 2,1867, he repealed. Believing that to reform the system and methods

of the civil service of our country is one of the highest and most imperative duties of statesman-ship and that it can be permanently done only by the cooperation of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, I again commend the whole subject to your considerate attention. POLYGAMY MUST BE SUPPRESSED.

It is the recognized duty and purpose of the people of the United States to suppress polygamy where it now exists in our Territories, and to prevent its extension. Faithful and zealous efforts have been made by the United States authorities have been made by the United States authorities in Utah to enforce the laws against it. Experience has snown that the legislation upon this subject, to be effective, requires extensive modification and amendment. The longer action is delayed, the more difficult it will be to accomplish what is desired. Prompt and decided measures are necessary. The Mormon spectarian organization which upholds polygamy has the whole power of making and executing the local legislation of the Territory. By its control of the grand and petit juries, it possesses large influence over the administration of justice. Exercising, as the heads of this sect do, the local Continued on Third Page.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

QUORUM PRESENT IN BOTH HOUSES-THE PRESI-DENT'S MESSAGE READ-SEEKING APPROPRIA-

Both Houses of Congress assembled yesterlay and listened to the reading of the President's Message. No important business was transacted. A large number of bilis making appropriations for various objects are now before Congress, and a combination to secure their passage is expected. The Democratic Senators, in caucus, decided to abolish several investigating committees. General Hazen has been appointed Chief Signal Officer; other Army changes are expected to-day,

A DULL SESSION OF THE SENATE. PROMINENT MEMBERS ABSENT-THE USUAL FOR-MALITIES-READING THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- To-day's session of the Senate was remarkable for nothing but the fact that it was the first of the session. The half hour before the call to order presented a spirited scene upon the floor of the chamber as newly arrived Senators exchanged greetings. The galleries, as is usual upon opening days, with the single exception of the Diplomatic Gallery, which was occupied by three Japanese attaches, were well filled with sightseers, but they were poorly repaid for their trouble. Many of the prominent members, among them Senater Conkling, Senator Logan, Senator Cameron, Senator Davis, of Illinois, and the two South Carolina Senators, did not make their appearance.

Senator Push, of Alabama, was sworn in. He is a broad-shoutdered, well-proportioned man, sufficiently resembling Stanley Matthews in general appearance to be mistaken for him. This and some other rontine work being disposed of, the usual formal committees to wait upon the President and the House were appointed, and a recess was taken until half-past 1. On being again called to order the annual Message of the President was received and read, and the Senate adjourned for the deri

THE SESSION OF THE HOUSE. REPUBLICANS JUBILANT AND DEMOCRATS DEJECTED

-THE GALLERIES WELL FILLED-THE USUAL INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The hall of the House of Representatives was the scene of great anunation and activity this morning during the hour which preceded the calling of the House to order. Most of the members met each other for the first time since the exciting Presidential election. The Republican members, with a few exceptions among those whose Congressional career will terminate in a short three months, were very jubilant. The Democratic side, except when some irrepressible Republican member carried his beaming countenance thither, presented a rather quiet appearance, he more observable from its contrast to the jollity which pervaded the Republican ranks. Some Democratic veterans took a philosophical view of the situation. Representative Whitthorne, of Tennes see, said to a TRIBUNE correspondent, "Oh, never mind the sympathy. I don't need it. Why, if Hancock had been elected there would have been 15,000 men bere from my district boring me for Representative Sparks, of Illinois, who was standing by, echeed the sentiment, and added: I should have been obliged to resign, sare."

Mr. Blackburn came in rather late, and throughout he day were an air of unaccustomed meckness. Indeed there was generally a cheerful absence of the swagger and strut which were so observable on the Democratic side of the House on the opening to Recorder Smyth for a separate trial. one of the first session of the XLVIth Congress, General Chalmers did not put in an appearance, neither did Ignatius Dannelly, but one of his counsel, Colonel H. H. Finiev, was present to welcome his Democratic brethren. The youthful Representative elect, Perry Belmont, was present, and was introduced to many of his future colleagues by S. S.

GENERAL MYER'S SUCCESSOR.

GENERAL WILLIAM B. HAZEN APPOINTED CHIFF SIG-

Washington, Dec. 6.—General William B. Hazen was to-day appointed Chief Signal Officer of the Army. This appointment promotes General Mc-Cook, of General Sherman's staff, to the colonelcy

General Hazen was born in West Hartford, Vindsor County, Vermont, Sectember 27, 1830. In 1833 his father's family removed to Huron, Portuge West Point Academy, from which he was graduated in and in 1861 was premeted to a first licutenaucy. A few months later he was appointed captain. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War he received a "leave of apsence" from West Point, where he had been of absched as Assistant Professor of Infantry Tac-tics, with authority to take charge of the 41st Regiment last service at the battles of Chickemongs and Char tanooga, and at the capture of Atlanta and Fort McAlister, he was promoted until be attained the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, and on April 20, 1865, he was commissioned Major-General of Volun-teers, to rank from December 13, 1864, "for long and continued a rvice of the highest character, and fo special gallantry and service at Fort McAllister." Early in 1866 be was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866 be was mustered out of the 38th Infsutry. About three years later he was transferred to the 6th Infantry. White on leave of absence he was present with the Prinstan Army ouring its investment of Paris From August, 1877, to June, 1878, he was military attache to the Chites States Legaten at Vienna, Austria, General Hugen is the author of "School and Army of France and Buzen is the author of "School and Army of France and Germany," and of "Barren Lands of the Interior of the United States."

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

AROLISHING INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES. Upon the adjournment of the Senate this afterout the Democratic members held a caucus (as usual at the beginning of each session) for the purpose of revising the list of Senate committees. was agreed that the standing committees shall be reappointed without other change than the substitution of Mr. Puga's came for that of Mr. Pryor on the Committees of Privileges and Elections and Cinims. It was next decided to drop from the list of select committees the following, which have completed their investigations and submitted reports, viz : Senator Wallace's on " Alleged Frauds m the Late Elections," Senator Kirkwood's on the "Removal of the Northern Cheyennes and Poncas to the Indian Territory," and the select committee of which Senator Davis (W.Va.) is chairman, appointed several years ago "To lilvestigate the Finance Reports and Accounts of the Treasury Department,"

RECEIVING THE ELECTORAL VOTES. Vice-President Wheeler to-day received by mail the certificates of the electoral votes of twenty-nine States, namely : New-York, Pennsylvania. New-Jersey, Delaware, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, lowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolins, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana He also to-day received the certificate of the vote of the Electoral College of Maryland at the hade of its messenger, Mr. Eugene Higgins, Secretary of the Maryland Senate, the vote of this State being the first one received by messenger.

AVOIDING THE TARIFF ISSUE.

The special order on the Senate calendar for tomorrow is the bill passed last session by the House, fixing the rate of duty on malt at 25 cents per bushel. When this was reported from the Senate Finance Committee. Senator Beck gave notice of an amendment which practically opens up the whole tariff question. He said to-day that he was inclined to think the best thing we can do is to recommit the whole subject." It is understood that the matter was brought up in the cancus of Democratic Senators this evening, and while no formal decision was reached, the opinions were expressed that it would be best not to agitate the subject at present.

THE ABUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE. In the House to-day Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, offered a resolution which is likely to evoke some discussion when it is reported by the committee to which it was referred. It is a reguest to the Postmaster-General to report all the facts relating to the receipt and detention by the Postmaster at Washlogton, during the late campaign, of a number of sacks of mail matter which bore the frank of Sena-tor Wallace. The postage due on them amounts to \$60 or \$70. The bags have, it is understood, never been called for, and are still in custody of the Washington Postage for Washington Postmaster.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 6 .- The President sent a large number of nominations to the Secate to-day. They were mostly for appointments made during the

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Pay Director R. H. Clark, United States Navy, has seen priced on the retired list from the 5th of Decem-er, 1890. The payment for electoral messengers will be made

by Treasurer Goffilian upon the receipt of the proper person, as certified by the President of the Senate, and upon the schedule of distances furnished by the First Auditor and First Controller. An order was assued on the 3d instant directing the astmaster of New-York to change disputch of

"through registered pouches" made up at his office for A banv, N. X., from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., New-York and Chicago Rairoad Post Office. The agent of the Secret Service Division of the Treas

nry Department at San Francisco, Cal., telegraphs the arrest at Folson, Cal., of Robert R. Brown, for manu-facturing count-rich coin. Dies and coin were found in his possession when arrested. The sudden cold weather on the northern lakes has filled the United States marine hospitals with frost-

latten satiers. Medical officers in charge of the marine hospitals at Chicago and D troit have been obliged to telegrapa for authority to purchase additional bedding. Assistant-Surgeon Glazier, at Key West, Fig., reports o the Marine Hospital Bureau that fishermen, return ing from the coast of Fiorida with fish in an apartment of their boats communicating freely with the surrounding water, have had them die susteniy on reaching a certain kind of water, distinguishable by its color. The prevalent oppsion seems to be that the poison in the water come a from voicante or gey see-like springs.

ASKING A SEPARATE TRIAL.

KENWARD PHILP WISHES TO BE TRIED BY HIMSELF -ADVANTAGES WHICH PRISONERS IN THE TOMBS HAVE OVER PHILP.

Charles E. Brooke, counsel for Kenward Philp, inder indictment for criminal libel in connection with the Morey-Chinese letter, oppeared in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and applied aid that the interest of all the defendants in the matter made it necessary that Philp should have a separate trial. He aided that persons en-gaged as private counsel had stated in the press that unless strenuous efforts, were made by have a separate trial. He aided that persons that unless streamons efforts were made by the defendants in opposition the trials would take place before Christians. He asked that Philp's case be set down for to-day or Wednesday, and he promised that there should be used elay on his part.

Assistant District-Attorney Phelps said he knew nothing about private prosecution in the case. He had not been in the case, but he would not consent to have it put down for trial on either of the days asked. Philp was on ball, and while there were so many Philp was on ball and while there were so many Philp was on ball and while there were so many Philp was on ball and was prevented the subming found in the trials was a papiled thereto from the comments of the comments of the comment of the comments of the comment of the subming found in the trials was a papiled thereto from the country was on the trial and the programme was the membrate of the

trial on either of the days asked. Philp was on bail, and while there were so many prison cases to be disposed of he would not consent to the trial of any person who was not degrived of his liberty. He had no objection to the application for a separate trial being granted.

Recorder Smyth said he knew nothing about the case, except from what he had rend in the newspapers, and he added that he had rend very little of that. He saw nothing objectionable in the application for a separate trial, but the rule was that prison cases should be tried first.

THE READING RAILROAD DEBTS.

MR. GOWEN SUBMITS A PLAN TO PLACE THE TWO CAPITAL IS PROMISED-DETAILS OF THE PLAN. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6 .- At a full meeting

of ton American committee of the Poulsdelphia and Rending Ratironal Company, held in Philadelphia to-lay, every member being present, a plan for the relief of the Company from its financial difficulties was presented by Mr Gowen, the president of the company, and after examingtion was ununimously approved and recommended by the committee for adoption by the company. The Board of Managers of the company will meet to-morrow morning to take action upon it, and as four out of the six directors are members of the committee, there is but little doubt that it will be approved by them and that Mr. Gowen will be fully empowered to act under it.

The plau involves the payment of the floating debt by the issue pro rata to shareholders of deferred income bonds at 30 per cent, which are entitled to dividends up to 6 per cent out of the carnings only, after the common shares have had 6 per cent, and for further dividends to rank pari passu, with common shares. This reduces the fixed charges \$600,000 per annum; but, to insure a fixed charges \$630,000 per annum; but, to insure a forther reduction Mr. Gowen's plans involve the issue of a new long-time or perpetual 5 per cent funding mortgage issue of \$150,000,000, divided into two classes, A and B=750,000,000 each class—A having procity of hen and interest course over Class B.

With this issue it is proposed, by purchase or exchange, to retire all present indebtedness and to acquire by purchase the securities of the companies owning the icased lines. It is estimated that \$140,000,000 of the new issue will provide for all of this, the total interest

icased lines. It is estimated that \$140,000,000 of the new issue will provide for all of this, the total interest of which would be \$7,000,000, as against fixed charges for interest, staking funds and realist of \$10,057,116 est, making an animals saving of \$3,057,116 ss. Mr. Gowen does not expect to sective so large an animal reduction, owing to the impossibility of jurclasing the higher securities, and to the appreciation of the market value of the lower ones when it is known that a fund is provided for their purchase, but he expects within the next year to accomplish a saving of at least 1½ per cent on \$100,000,000, anding \$1,500,000, and to save still further \$600,000 by the deferred issue, and \$600,000 on the shoking funds, making an animal reduc-

save still nurther \$600,000 by the deferred issue, and \$600,000 on the sloking funds, making an annual reduction of fixed charges of \$2.700,000.

An elaborate report upon the condition of the company was issued to-day by Mr. Gowen, embracing the above plan, and containing the statement that all the capital necessary to carry out the plan is offered him, and that he is about to visit Europe for the purpose of negotiating the issue.

THE ASSETS OF THE TWO COMPANIES. Mr. Gowen's statement confained a condensed balance sheet of the railroad and coal and fron company, show-\$16,000,000 in excess of debt and share capital.

These valuations, with the exception of the coal lands.

These valuations, with the exception of the coal lands, estimated at \$7.500,000, are stated to be from competent and careful valuations, and Mr. Gowon claims the estimates for coal lands and leased lines are far helow their real values. The net results of the present year's business show for both companies a cash surplus of \$364,797.12, allowing for relief by the previous payment of \$1.531.441 in serip.

The report contains an elaborate review of the values of coal land property and its importance to the railroad company, and concludes with a defence of the transportation department from the charge of extravagant management, showing by a long table that, with the exception of three other companies, for the difference in which special reasons are given, the Reading Railroad is the most economically worked road in the United States. The correspondence between Mr. Powell and the Company and the report upon the coal lands by Mr. Harris are aunexed to Mr. Gowen's statement as an appendix.

THE ERIE RAILWAY WINS.

LONDON, Dec. 6 .- The appeal by the defendant in the case of Jewett against McHenry was deeided to-day. The Court of Appeal upheld the decision of the Master of Rolls ordering McHenry to pay \$400,000 to the receiver of the Eric Raivway Company. It also decided that McHenry is not entitled to commis-sion on moneys raised by him for the Eric Company.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE IRISH COMMOTION.

PARNELL SPEAKS DEFIANTLY-CHIEF-JUSTICE MAY CENSURED.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 6, 1880. In his speech at the land meeting in Waterford yesterday, Mr. Parnell denounced the Government, which, he said, was too weak to deal with the land quistion, and hoped to crush the movement by depriving the people of their representatives in Pariament; but, he continued, nothing now could put down the agitation until the tiller of the soil became its owner. Mr. Parnell charged the Government with entering into a conspiracy against the Irish people, and said that the wild justice of revenge was only attempted when there was no or-

A dispatch from Waterford to The Times says:

The proposition to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Paraell was carried with considerable opposition. The result of the opposition, however, was that the dissenting members of the Minnespal Canach have been more or less "Baycotted." A system of wholesale intimidation was exercised to compel cooperation in the arrangements for the reception of Mr. Parnell. The windows of several establishments were sampled which it became shown that their owners would not join in the popular movement, and to two cases a watch had been constantly help to see that no ousness was done there. The inhabitants had to join in the relocings or have their houses attached and trade desirecyed. The result was that almost every business house was decorated with fleas. A dispatch from Waterford to The Times says:

The freedom of the City of Waterford was presented to Mr. Parnell in the Town Hall to-day. He returned his thanks in a speech in which he expressed the belief that the back of English rule in Ireland was broken, and that the country would ultimately recover its legislative independence.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal, commenting on the judgments of Chief-Justice May, rendered on Saturday in the cases of the application for the postpone ment of the State trials and the application for an attachment against The Evening Mail, says:

Could any language of the prosecutor for the Crown exceed in investive the diatable delivered from the bench before a word of evidence was nearly The Pall Mall Gazette says:

The Patt Nati Consett Says:

Chief-Justice May's language is significant and instructive in the highest degree. It has been condemned even
by Conservative papers in England where there is no
country Justice who would not be a hamed of such an
exhibition of partiality. It shows that the peasants are
not the only people in Ireland who need to have the
eneredness of the law instilled into them.

COMMENTING ON THE MESSAGE.

London, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1880. Commenting on a synopsis of the President's Message, The Times referred yesterday to the fisheries question and said:

eries question and said:

The doctine attributed to the late Government that the iscal laws of Canada could overrule freaty obligations was never advanced by them. The real point at issue between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Evarts was the true meaning of the obligations of the Trenty of Washington in respect to the concurrent privileges of childrens of the United Saides and of the Diminion on the consts of the initer. This point may have been interestry, may have removed the misconception. It is, however, most destrable that the whole question should be settled in a more permanent fashion than is contemplated by the Treaty of Washington, which seems purposely framed to provide for recurring occasions of quarrel. If a new Commission is to be appointed, an effort should be made to effect a final settlement of the whole matter.

PURSUING ARCTIC INQUIRY. . .

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 6, 1880. The Times says: "The Royal Geographical society is about to appoint an Arctic committee, the first business of which will be to collect and arrange all the intermation accumulated since the return of the expedition under Captain (now Sir George) Nares in 1876. It the Secrety conclude that the time has arrived for tresh effort, they will probably appeal to Government for funds. We doubt if the time for great and expensive expenditures has not gone past. We see no reason why our Geographical Society should hold aloof from the scheme favored by the United States and other countries for est oblishing a number of permanent stations. tries for establishing a number of permanent stations around the North Pole."

Several thousand pilgrims returning from Mecca are detained at Bagdad, owing to the Kur is hav-

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 6, 1880, A dispatch from Bucharest to The Time says: An American largely interested in flour mills to the Western States, has been inspecting Hungarian mills, with a view to adopting the machinery and sys-tem of working in America. The Hungarians have sent a commission to America to study operations there, in order to be able to resist American competition in the

markets. Waitney Ross, of St. John, N. B., challenges Laycock to row a race over the Thomes Championship Course for

An important deputation has protested to the Viceros against the Government steinsal to permit the establish ment by a private company of a system of tel exchanges in the great cities of India. Mr. Gibbs, a number of the Council, pointed out the necessity of maintaining the Government's molecopy of the tele-graphs, but promised to reconsider the matter. A Russian deeree abolishes the duty on salt, which will greatly benefit the poorer classes.

The Crown jewels which the French Government probe devoted to extending and improving the National museums, are those which have no artistle or historical

The death is announced of Sir James William Colvile n his seven leth year.

BUCHANAN SENTENCED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6. - Buchanan and Chapman, woo were convicted recently of attempting to defraud the United States Government out of \$5,000. the amount of Buchanan's bail, when the latter fled, More sentenced in the United States Court to day. Do John Buchanan was flood \$500, ordered to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of ter mentis. M. V. Chapman, Bachanan's accomplice, was subjected to a similar sentence, except that the period of imprisonment was fixed at twenty-two months.

THE BORTREE MURDER TRIAL.

HONESDALE, Penn., Dec. 6 .- The trial is about to begin of B. K. Bortree for the murder of Henry W. Shouse, of Easten, Penn., where he was cashier of the sterchants' Bank. Able in wyers have been engaged. Bortree nopes for acquittal on the ground of temporary insurity. The murdered man was his brother in-law.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A PRINTER FROZEN TO DEATH.

DES Meines, in., Dec. 6.—A tramp printer, about thirty-five years old, was found frozen to death in an out-house at Guiord, Sunday morning.

house at Giford, Sunday moraing.

STEAMER ASHORE

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—The straimer Hathersage, which sailed hence yesterday for Rochefort, grounded near the mouth of the Patapace, where she suit lies.

STRINGENT PROHIBITION IN VERMONT, MONTPLIER, VI., Dec. 6.—The Nuisance built has passed the Legislature. It makes any place where liquor is sold or given away, or where gambling is allowed, a nuisance, the keeper being liable to be fluod and imprisoned.

An EDITOR WINS A LIBEL, SUIT.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 6.—The libet suit brought by the Delaware State Fire and Marine Insurance Company against W. T. Croadelle, Editor of The Recy Speciag, was decided at Newcastle to-day in favor of the defendant.

decided at Newcastle to-oay in favor of the defendant.
BURGLARY IN A DRY GOODS HOUSE.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 6.—The dry goods house of Root & Co., in this city, was entered by burglars on Sunday, and \$2,000 worth of goods were taken. There is no clew to the robbers. A reward of \$500 for the recovery of the goods is offered.

STORMS IN THE WEST.
CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The weather since early Sunday morning has been very cold throughout the Northwest, with high winds. The lowest temp-rature was in Nebraska, 89 below zero. The wires leading from the Far North and West stations are down.

West statubes are down,

A PATAL FIGHT IN MISSOURI,

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—A special dispatch to The Journal from Quincy. III, says: "On Saturday last, at Madtson, Mo., James Parrell, a stockman, and Burz Noel judge at a primary election held that day, engaged in a fight, which resulted in Noel huling Parrell with a knife. Bozh were prominent and well-known men."

THE NATIONAL TREASURY. SECRETARY SHERMAN'S BEFORT.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES-THE SINKING FUND -REFUNDING AND RESUMPTION-NEW LOANS SUGGESTED-BUREAU REPORTS.

Below will be found the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were \$333,526,610 98, an increase over the previous year of \$59,699,426 52; and the expenditures were \$267,642,057 78, an increase over the previous year of \$685,074 25 The amount applied to the sinking-fund was \$73,904,617 41, an excess of nearly \$36,000,000 over the amount actually due to that fund. For the present fiscal year the total receipts are estimated at \$350,000,000, and the total expenditures at \$260,000,000, affording a surplus sufficient to cover the whole deficiency on the sinking-fund account, if applied to that purpose. It is estimated that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, there will be a surplus of about \$48,500,000. In view of a probable surplus after the present year the question of a reduction of taxes is discussed at considerable length.

The Secretary recommends the issue of not more than \$400,000,000 of Treasury notes, in denominations of not less than \$10, at not more than 4 per cent interest, running from one to ten years, to be sold at not less than par, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the five and six per cent bonds ma-turing in 1881. He also recommends, the issue of a bond bearing not more than 365 100 per cent interest, and redeemable after tifteen years, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of bonds redeemable on or before July 1, 1881. The Secretary believes that resumption can be maintained without new legislation, if the coin reserve be kept unimpaired; he regards the present currency system as the best ever devised, and recommends that the compulsory coin age of the silver dollar be suspended, or that it be made equal in value to the gold dollar.

Sceretary Sherman treats of a variety of other topics, which are discussed more fully in the bureau

THE REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report :

The ordinary revenues, from all sources, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were . From customs
From in e-nai revenue
From sin a opinible lands
From tax on circulation and deposits of National ban 8
From repayment of interest by Pacific Ranway
Company 7,014,971 44 1,707.367 18 From sunking fund for Pacific Rallway Companies
From customs (see, fines, penalities, &c......
From fee,—consular, letters patent, and lands.
From proce is of sales of Government property
From profits on coinage, &c
From revenues of District of Columbia
From miscellaneous scurces.

Total ordinary receipts8333,526,610 98 T. e rain ry expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses.

For civil expenses.

For irregn intercourse.

\$15.093.963.85
For Ironams
For persons, including \$19.041,025
For persons, including \$19.041,025
For the military establishment, including river and tarror improvements at only yards
For the oward e tablishment, including vessels, in cliniary, and improvements at only yards
For mixedianeous expenditures, including the provided including the revenue that the revenue to the public debt of Columbia
For interest on the public debt 05.75.575.11

Was applied to the redemption :

highest point, which it reached on August 31, 1865. to \$1.890,025.740 89, on November 1, 1880-a reduction of \$866,405,830 54. Compared with the previous fiscal year, the receipts for 1880 have increased 862,629,438 23, in the follow-

ing items: In customs revenue, \$49,272,016 90; in internal revenue, \$10,447,763 34; in saics of public lands, 801,725 54; in tax on circulation and deposits of National banks, \$267,471 12; in proceeds of sales of Government property, \$101.487 69; to consular tees, \$142.551 32; in custom bouse fees, \$92,403 63; in teamboat lees, \$12 063 39; in marine hospital tax, \$27,183 29; in interest on Indian trust funds, \$640.901 59; in sales of Indian lands, \$272.883 54; a deposits by individuals for surveying public lands \$380,062 33; and in miscellaneous items, \$880,924 55. There was a decrease of \$2,930,011 71, as follows: In premium on loans, \$1.496,943 25; to repayment of in terest by Pacific Railway Companies, \$999,833 85; in profits on colunge, \$132,751 89; in premium on sales of som, \$8,104 38; in customs fines, pensities and fortelrures, \$39,726 78; in customs em.dament fees, \$4.748 35; and in uncummerated Henry, \$247,993 21naking a not increase in the receipts, from all sources for the year, of \$59,699,426 52.

The expenditures show an increase over the previous year of \$25,190,360 48, as follows: In the Interior Departuest, \$22,395,040 06 (Labans, \$739,348 01; and pensions, \$21,655,692 05); in premium on bonds purchised, \$2,795,320 42. There was a decrease of \$24,495,286 23, as follows: In the War Depurtment, \$2,308,744 51; in the Navy Department, \$1.588,142 10; in the interest on public debt, \$9.570,373 89; and 1: the civil and miscellaneous, \$11,028,025 73 - arabi increase in the expenditures for the year of \$695.074 25. FISCAL YEAR 1881.

For the present fiscal year the revenue, actual and estimated, is as follows:

Source.	For the quarter ended Sept 30, 1880.	For the remain ing three qua- ters of the year	
	Actual	Estimated.	
From customs From internal revenue	32,493,422 3c 434,550 60	138,001,866 5 97,554,577 0 765,409 3	
From fax on circulation and deposits of National banks	3,933,346 31	2,190,053 6	
From repayment of interest ov Pacific hairway companias. From custons fees, fines,	211,402.70	1.588,597 2	
penalties, etc.	251,870 951	893,1290	
patent and lands. From proceeds of sales of	542,064 23	1.907,935 7	
From profits on column etc From revenues of the District	985.882 46	193,688 7 1,911,117 5	
of Columbia. From nu cellaneous sources		1,510,127 3 4,034,667 2	
Total receipts	\$97,849,239 9.	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	

satimated, are:			
Source.	For the one. For the realist ter ended ing three quar Sept 30, 1850 tere of the year		
	Actua.	Estimated,	
For civil and miscelimeous expenses including public bundings, light-houses, and collecting the evenue	\$16,303,941 35	\$36,636,118 65	
or judians or persons. or military establishment, me uding f remeations, river and harbor improve-		36.395.925 8 6	
ments, and arsenals. for naval establishment, in clading vessels and machinery, and improvements	12,640,602 13	28,300,397 87	
ot navy yards	5,085,571 98	9,914,428 02	
of the District of Columbia.	1,298,944 61	2,031,055 39	
debt	25,224,8.00 68	65,775,169 42	
Total ordinary expendi-	\$77,018,551.78	\$182,981,468 22	

Rationated amount due the sinking foud